

J. Reynolds.



MICHIGAN FARMER, AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

JACKSON, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1843.

NUMBER 7.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,
IS PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

One Dollar per annum,—payable in advance.

The Farmer is offered to Agents and Clubs at the following low rates:—Six Copies for \$5; Ten Copies for \$7; Fourteen Copies for \$10; Twenty Copies for \$15, and Thirty Copies for \$20.—Subscriptions to commence at the beginning of the volume, and no subscription will be received for less than six months.

All letters ordering the paper, &c. must be free or post-paid. Subscription money, if handed to a post master, can be forwarded free of expense, according to the decision of the P. M. General.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

NUMBER VI.

To AGRICULTURISTS:

ASSIMILATION OF OXYGEN AND HYDROGEN.

Oxygen and Hydrogen in the proportion for forming water, united to Carbon, compose true woody fibre.

As yet I believe it is not decided whether the oxygen is received from the water or from the carbonic acid. In some of my previous numbers, I said that the oxygen of the carbonic acid was thrown off into the surrounding air, but that this is the source whence it is derived is not yet fully determined. It may be derived from the water, by its decomposition. In either case the amount of oxygen set free, and the compound formed, would be the same.

We will now examine, and see what would be the result of each process.

Water is composed of one equivalent each of oxygen and hydrogen; carbonic acid of two of the former, and one of carbon.—We will say that one equivalent of carbonic acid unites with the hydrogen of two of water, and then the equivalents of the elements assimilated to form woody fibre would be represented by carbon 1, oxygen 2, and hydrogen 2; and the amount of oxygen set free by the decomposition of water would be 2.

Now reverse it, and suppose the elements of the water to combine with the carbon of the carbonic acid; then the two equivalents of water would give 2 of hydrogen and 2 of oxygen, to combine with 1 of carbon, ob-

tained from the decomposition of the carbonic acid—the oxygen of which being liberated, is 2. Thus we see that in either case the result is the same with regard to the elements combined and the oxygen liberated.

It is more reasonable to suppose that the oxygen of vegetables is derived from carbonic acid than from water—the former being very difficult of decomposition, while the latter is easily decomposed, and its elements having a wide range of affinity assist in forming many compounds.

There are some vegetable products in which the oxygen is in a greater proportion with the hydrogen, than it is in water;—such compounds are acid. In this case, neither water nor carbonic acid alone can supply this substance; but it is derived from both sources: all the oxygen of one is probably assimilated, and but part of the other—the remainder of it is thrown off into the air.

Again there are other products, such as gum, resins and oils, where oxygen is in larger proportion with the oxygen than in water. In this case the carbonic acid and water emit oxygen, and the quantity thus set free by the process of vegetation is governed by that in the resulting compound, and the remainder, if any, unites with the carbon of the former and the hydrogen of the latter.

There are some vegetable compounds in which there is no oxygen:—such is oil of turpentine, and according to some analysis, caoutchouc, or gum elastic. Here all the oxygen of the carbonic acid and water is liberated, and the carbon of the acid combines with the hydrogen of the water.

Organic products during their decomposition generate carbonic acid in proportion to their oxygen, consequently acid bodies generate more than neutral compounds, and these more than those which contain an excess of hydrogen—while those which are destitute of oxygen, or nearly so, will not generate any, or but a small quantity, and will remain undecayed for centuries.—Of this class are oils, gum, wax, and resins.

JOHN MCLEAN.

Jackson, May 10, 1843.

For the Michigan Farmer.

PLANTING CORN.

MR. MOORE:—In compliance with your invitation to correspondents, I give my views on the subject of planting Indian Corn.

I am aware of the multiplicity of opinions existing among farmers in this state as to the manner of planting. Our population is composed of people from different states, and it is perfectly natural for them to have predilection for the practice of their nativity.

As regards the distance of the respective hills, it ought not to be less than four feet.—If planted closer, it shades the ground too much, which, in this northern latitude, needs the warmth of the sun.

Some think, if they have a poor piece of land to cultivate, they must plant closer than if it was good. Now what we understand by the term *poor*, is a lack of material to combine in a crop. And the process of reasoning above alluded to, amounts to just this:—if you have a given amount of corn which of hogs, and it proves insufficient, all you have to do, is to increase the number!

About three years since, a man in this vicinity planted three acres of corn, on a light sandy soil, three feet each way between the hills. Between the rows, running east and west, he planted a row of field beans. The corn grew very fast till the time came when it should ear. The result was, that there was not an ear of corn on the whole piece.—The stalks and beans had so exhausted the soil that there was nothing to form the ear.

The practice of planting pumpkins in the same hill with corn, is not the best. What is gained in the pumpkin is lost in the corn. Where there is a thrifty pumpkin vine, there will be meagre ears of corn. The farmer ought to be able to discriminate in such matters.

Ridging, under some circumstances, may be practised to good advantage—on land too wet, or that too light. The first elevates the corn above the water—the second concentrates the soil, under and around the corn.—But the ground should be well ploughed before ridging, and not after the manner of some by throwing up a little loose dirt, on a ridge of land as hard as a brick-bat.

ELI WOODEN.

Pulaski, Mich., May 8, 1843.

For the Michigan Farmer.
VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you a few hints relative to farming in Michigan, the results of my own observation and experience.

The unprecedented hard winter but just through, should teach our farmers hereafter to be mindful of their cattle and sheep.—The cheapest crop that I can raise for them, is potatoes. Sheep and cattle that have been kept the past winter mostly on straw, with a few potatoes, are now in good condition.—I consider them double the worth of rutabagas or turnips, to feed cattle. Whatever may be said against Rohan potatoes, I find them to yield about one-fourth more than our common varieties, with the same cultivation, and they may be dug with half the labor.—They should be planted early.

The severe winter has likewise proved the Berkshire breed of hogs to excel in hardihood, and to be superior to any other breed within my acquaintance. While the few Pointers that I had in the fall came in this spring ‘among the missing,’ my Berkshires that run in the woods with them are now in good order. In consequence of their being so much easier kept and fattened, I consider it an object for every farmer who has not, to obtain this breed without delay.

Now is the best time for grafting, but it will answer through the month of May.—A good material for securing the scion and tallow, and four of rosin. It is to be hoped that the enterprising settlers of this state will not longer be neglectful of cultivating their orchards, or planting them if they have none.

So far as I have observed, the farmers generally in Michigan are most woefully at fault in not ploughing their grounds well.—So long as we continue to run over ground in this way, we may expect light crops. The earth should all be moved with the plow.

I perfectly agree with some of your correspondents whose communications have been inserted in your valuable journal, that we had better cultivate less ground and do it well, and am satisfied that in the end we should find it more profitable.

Should you think that by giving this publicity, it would in any way benefit the farming community, you may possibly again hear from me.

B., UP NORTH.

Jackson county, April 28, 1843.

B., UP NORTH is heartily welcomed to our columns. We hope to hear from him again, and often. Tell us all about those beautiful and noble Berkshires; for we wish to see this excellent breed of hogs take the place of the long, lean, lauk, slab-sided Pointers and others, which are so unprofitable to those farmers who raise them.—Meanwhile we trust our farmers will follow the advice of friend B., by obtaining Berkshires, &c.—EDITOR.

GRAFTING.

This April number of the ‘True Genesee Farmer’ contains a valuable article on this subject, from the pen of N. GOONSELL, Esq., its able editor. We extract the most important directions for Grafting, &c. and commend them to the attention of our readers:

We will give a few directions for those who have not attempted or attended to the cultivation of their orchards, and beseech them to make a beginning this present season, when they will find that a few experiments will render it a pleasant amusement, rather than labor, which will be attended with a handsome remuneration. The more common kinds of trees to be grafted are, the apple, pear, quince, cherry and plum. Scions of these should be cut before the buds are too far expanded, and kept in a cool and damp place, where they will neither be dried, or their buds so swelled as to be injured.—Having the scions of such varieties of fruit as it is desirable to propagate, some wax should be prepared by melting together bees-wax, rosin and tallow, and when melted dip into this wax pieces of thin, old cotton cloth, which will cover the wounds when the grafts are set. It is not very material as to being exact in the proportions of the ingredients in making wax, as some prefer one proportion, while others use that which is proportioned differently, with equal success.—Equal parts of bees-wax and rosin, with half the quantity of tallow, is given by some as suitable; others use one part tallow, two parts rosin, and three parts bees-wax, but either, we consider will answer: and we have found the most convenient way of using it to

make a strip ^{one} inch wide, ^{and} roll them up like webbing, and dip them into the melted wax, which will so fill them that when a piece is wound round a graft and stock, it will make the covering air and water-tight, two things essential to the success of the scion. Grafting may be done from this time until the month of June; but the last of April may be considered the proper season. Scions taken from the tree before the buds are burst, and set immediately, are found to do very well; and when they are near the place where they are to be set, saves the trouble of taking care of them between the time of cutting and setting. New beginners will find the most simple mode of grafting to be that denominated *whip* or *tongue* grafting, the stock and scion being both cut slanting, and a small lip raised by a cross cut, both parts being pressed together and covered by winding the strips of cloth as above mentioned. When the scions and stocks are in good order, there is not as much difficulty in making the scions live, as there is in moving trees and having them succeed.

In addition to grafting, there are many kinds of fruit trees and vines, which may be propagated from cuttings, as the quince, the mulberry, currants, vines, &c. Most of these thrive best when planted out in the fall; but such as have neglected that season should not omit doing it this spring. We think that even parents, who have not a taste for horti-

culture themselves, should endeavor to pre-judge their children in favor of it, as a precaution against the besetting evil of the day—intemperance. When persons become fond of horticulture, they generally become fond of fruit; and it is said very few, who have a taste for fine fruit, ever become intemperate. If this be true, what an inducement for practice.

Trees Injured by Mice.

It often happens that fruit trees are barked by mice during winter, and allowed to die for the want of a little attention. After waiting four or five years for a young tree to come to a bearing state, the loss of it detracts from profit as well as pleasure. Where trees are girdled by the mice, they should be looked upon as injured, but not as lost, for a little time spent upon each one will repair the injury. This accident generally happens near the ground, and therefore is not as difficult to repair as when trees are gnawed by sheep or calves. The ring of bark taken off by mice does not exceed three or four inches in width in most cases. The most convenient method, and one which we have practiced with success, is to cut out with a chisel, square chips from the part injured, and fit into the cavities thus formed, three or four pieces of wood of the same species, with the bark on, perpendicularly—so that the inner bark of the pieces will correspond with that of the tree at both ends. The whole should then be covered with grafting-wax, or filled over with earth, packed tight to exclude the air. The pieces will soon unite at both ends with the injured tree, which will continue to flourish as if no accident had occurred.

A ridge near plums, and cherries, may be repaired in this manner with trifling expense, compared with their worth, and the disappointment occasioned by their death.—If trees have been barked by sheep, calves or rabbits, they may be saved in the same way, covering the pieces by winding a cloth which has been dipped in melted grafting-wax over them, so as to prevent the action of the air upon the wound. The proper season for doing this, is the last of April or early part of May. As the sap ascends through the wood, such trees frequently put forth their leaves and blossoms, as soon as others, but for want of a proper channel for it to descend again to the root, the tree perishes.—*True Gen. Far.*

TREES.—It is a custom in Turkey, says Dr. Walsh, to plant a *platynus orientalis*, (button wood tree) on the birth of a son, and a cypress on the death of one. Were this custom adopted in the United States, it would give us, at the end of forty years, about twenty millions of trees more than we shall then probably have; a consideration of no mean importance to posterity. And were the trees planted by the roadside, most of our public highways would, at the end of the period, be converted into delightful avenues. Let it be remembered that the road from Strasburg to Munich, a distance of 250 miles, is already an avenue of fruit trees.—*Journal.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.
My Mother's Butter.

It was as good as ever was made, and so were the pies and *symballs*. Who is there brought up in the country that has not the same feeling? Who but reverts to his youthful taste, and as his memory furnishes forth the seasons and times when he enjoyed what he thinks the best of butter, and of every thing else, prepared by a mother's hand, and supplied with an unequalled mother's kindness?

All kinds of modes of making and preserving butter have been presented again and again. To make it good is now so common that we have almost forgotten that it can be otherwise and nothing speaks more favorably of the admitted neatness and excelling carefulness of our unparalleled women.

That man of self esteem, Dickens, who was in our country, admitted the surpassing excellence of our females in literature, and had he been capable would no doubt have passed a higher encomium upon them as wives and mothers, for their qualifications every where.

But I am leaving my starting point, and what I thought, I should have said ere this, which was not about the mode of making, but rather of keeping it for a length of time as good as new.

My mother's mode was to have a barrel about half full of brine, made from Turks' Island (not English) salt, which is the purest as well as strongest. The butter, when made was divided into lumps or rolls, of about four pounds each, and put into the brine, and kept below the surface of it by a clean board cut to fit with holes in it.

The butter, if well worked at first, never became rancid in the least, and was better twelve months after it was made than at first. The barrel of course should be always in a cool cellar, cool in summer, and warm in winter.

The main object in rendering butter proof against spoiling is to keep it from the air, and when put away, there should be no buttermilk or water in it. I am now speaking of firkin butter.

The Arabs melt their butter over a slow fire, which expels all the watery particles; it will then keep without salt, and the frish have adopted with success a similar mode for exportation to the East Indies, with the desired success. The mode of keeping it in a convenient state for daily use is what I thought might be new to some of your readers, and which you can if you think proper, make them acquainted with.

A FARMER.

THE GARDEN.—The kitchen garden is the portion of the farm that farmers are prone to neglect most of all, and yet it is the part when well tended, that contributes more to the comfort and health of the family, and as much to economy in living as any other spot of land of the same size on the farm. Good vegetables are agreeable to the palate and healthful in the warm season. An abundant supply of these lessens the desire to purchase fresh meat, and also diminishes the drafts upon the beef and pork barrels.—*Selected.*

Planting Potatoes.

MR. EDITOR.—This being the usual time for preparing the ground for spring planting, particularly for those crops that require more than once ploughing, such as potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, &c.; and as the present promises to be an unusually late season for planting, I would take the liberty of suggesting a mode of preparing for, and planting potatoes, that may save considerable labor, facilitate the operation, and leave the land in excellent tilth for after-dressing, perhaps more so than any other that I have seen, at least such is my humble opinion. My mode is so soon as the land is free from frost and dry, plow deep and clean, then spread on such manure as may suit your convenience, let this be well mixed by harrowing both ways, then proceed to planting by drawing a straight furrow with the plough about four inches deep; let your boys immediately follow, dropping the potatoes at such distances as may suit the ideas of the planter. I allow twelve to fifteen inches apart, then cover up with the next furrow, and by the time your boys have completed, the first row, you have finished the covering; then plough your third furrow, which must be planted as the first, and so proceed till all is completed; then your rows will be from 24 to 30 inches distant, according to the width of your furrow. So soon as the potatoes appear above ground, give them a good harrowing; you need not fear injuring them; it will only destroy the early growth of weeds, save one hoeing, pulverize the ground, and give the potatoes a fine start of their enemies; and with a single hoeing and free use of the cultivator, you will if the land is tolerably clean, see the Murphies out of danger; although an extra turn with the cultivator or plough will do no harm. If the plough is used, the operator should take care not to ridge up to high or to near as the flattener the ridge, the more moisture is retained for a dry season.—*Conn. Far. Gazette*

Cows.—The following is from one of our exchanges—it is good advice. The point at which farmers are most at fault, and that for which our correspondents and hundreds of others blame them, and with reason too, is that they overstock their farms—only half feed their animals—let skeleton cow-frames drag themselves over the premises, and complain because these dry bones do not give milk abundantly. Wherever cows are kept for the dairy, it is possible and proper—yes, it is a duty—to keep them well. This can be done. If you cannot keep four well, try two; the two well kept, will give more income than four half-starved ones. The goodness of the cow is determined partly by her native properties—but the food has much and very much to do, in making her good or otherwise.—Keep no more than you can feed well—very well.—*The Friend.*

It is a great privilege of poverty to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature what the wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art.

SURFACE-WATER.—Passing across a wheat field, a few days since, we could but notice the careless manner in which it was left at the time of sowing, with regard to surface water. The field was what would be called level, and the soil which was alluvial, contained so much clay, as to render it impervious to the water. This field like most others in new countries, had not been worked sufficiently to produce an even surface, and the depressions were filled with water. We examined the wheat in these hollows, and found that where the water was deep enough to cover all the leaves, the plants were dead, but where the leaves were above the water, only a few of the plants were entirely destroyed; but all appeared, to be more or less injured.

Had the farmer, at the time of sowing, ploughed his fields in narrow lands, and left the centre furrows open, we doubt not, but his crop would have been one quarter better than it will be, as it has been managed.

Where the surface-soil rests upon coarse sand and gravel, with an uneven surface, there is little danger to be apprehended from surface-water; but on the contrary, where sub-soil contains a large portion of clay, forming what is denominated "hard-pan," with an even surface, great care should be taken to keep open proper channels for carrying off any superfluous water.—*True Gen. Far.*

REMEDY FOR THE HOLLOW HORN.—A correspondent of the Eaton County Gazette gives the following as an invariable cure for the Hollow Horn. As this disease is quite prevalent among cattle at this season of the year, the remedy may be useful to many of our readers.

Take a large tablespoonful of black pepper ground fine; an equal quantity of salt, and mix with about half a pint of sharp vinegar.—Bore the horns on the under side, and after the matter contained in the horns has discharged itself, plug the holes, and bore again near the top of the horns, and pour in the composition through a quill inserted in the cork of the bottle containing it.

A year ago, I had an ox so badly afflicted with the hollow horn, that when I poured the preparation above mentioned into his horns, it found a passage through his head and ran out his nose upon the ground. I repeated this application two or three times a day until the holes in the horns were grown over inside, so that by inserting any thing sharp it was followed by fresh blood. This treatment, (together with a plenty of soot and salt given to the animal to excite and regulate the appetite) I believe will almost invariably effect a permanent cure. Try it.

F.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.—The true possessor of the philosopher's stone is the miner, whose iron and copper are always convertible into the more precious metals. Agriculture is the noblest of all alchemy—for it turns earth and even manure into gold, conferring upon its cultivator the additional reward of health.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON,

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1843.

Agricultural Associations.

In this age of intelligence and improvement it would seem unnecessary to urge the importance of association as an essential means of Agricultural Improvement. Aside from the circulation of agricultural papers, nothing has done more to promote the agricultural interests of our country than the organization of State and County Agricultural Societies. Wherever such societies, properly established and conducted, are in existence, the cause of agriculture is being eminently enhanced.—A spirit of emulation is excited among the members, that often leads to experiments, improvements and discoveries, the result of which proves highly important and valuable to the farming community. Information is thus obtained and disseminated, both in the science and practice of agriculture, which augments the profits while it lessens the labors of the husbandman. The soil and mind are each improved. Science and additional intelligence are brought to our aid, and combined with experience, skill and industry, lead to results the most important and beneficial.

We earnestly desire to see the farmers of Michigan reaping the benefits that may be derived from Agricultural Associations.—And if there ever was a time which called for action on this subject, the present is that time. The low price of produce requires that the very perfection of art should now be brought to the aid of science, sagacity and experience, in order to ensure profit and success in agriculture; and it is now more necessary than ever before that the farmer should avail himself of the knowledge and experience of others, and the valuable improvements and discoveries which have been and are being constantly developed. For the accomplishment of these and other desirable objects, the formation of County and Town Societies are indispensably necessary—and we beseech the farmers of our state to awake on this subject, and to put forth suitable exertions and adopt proper measures for the promotion of their own best interests.

Want of space compels us to defer, until a future number, much which we intended to say upon this subject. In the meantime we shall be happy to receive and publish the views of friends and correspondents—while we hope that they, and all others interested, will not alone *think* and *theorize*, but proceed to *action* and *practice*.

Michigan Salt and Plaster.

From our limited knowledge of the Salt and Plaster beds at Grand Rapids, we believe they will ultimately prove of immense value. We are desirous of portraying all the natural and acquired sources of wealth in our state—of encouraging every branch of industry and manufactures that will enhance the prosperity of its citizens, and tend to render them independent of the products of other states. We therefore wish that some one of our friends or subscribers at Grand Rapids, would furnish us with a communication, for publication in the Farmer. An article stating the success and progress of the manufacture of Salt and Plaster at that place, and containing other information relative to the Grand River Valley, would prove interesting at home and abroad, and also promote the interests of one of the most productive and thriving portions of our State.

The Wheat Crop.

It never looked better, or promised a more abundant yield in this section of the state, than at present. We have most cheering intelligence of the fine appearance and good prospect of an abundant crop, in every portion of Michigan. 'So mote it be.'

THE May number of the New Genesee Farmer gives the following information relative to the prospects of the wheat crop in Western New York and Ohio:

THE WHEAT CROP.—In Western New York the appearance of the wheat crop is not very promising. Owing to the wet weather in the fall, much of it was sown too late, and the great depth of snow during the winter has killed it in many places. If the season proves favorable however, an average crop may be expected.

In Ohio the crop never looked finer throughout the best wheat portions of the State, although in the southern part, and in Kentucky it is badly winter killed.

THIS number of our paper is sent to many persons who have expressed a desire to aid the Michigan Farmer. We also send extra copies of this and some of our back numbers to Post-masters, Agents and other generous friends who feel a deep interest in sustaining this journal. Will they show the copies to their friends, and forward subscriptions?

MR. D. FITZGERALD, traveling agent for this paper, will visit Calhoun, Kalamazoo and some other western counties, in a few days. We bespeak for him a patronizing reception from all subscribers, and those who wish to become such, upon whom he may call.

A Good Sign from Livingston.

The farmers of this county are apparently awake to their interests and the importance of agricultural improvement, as will be seen by the subjoined notice from the Livingston Courier. Livingston is justly ranked among the best counties in the state, and we are glad to record this evidence that it contains some enterprising farmers. The example here given is worthy of all imitation, and we trust the time is not far distant when an Agricultural Society will be formed in each county of our state:

LIVINGSTON CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee of the Livingston county Agricultural Society for 1843, held their first meeting on the call of the president at the School house in the village of Howell, on the 2d day of May. Present, Rial Lake, Esq. President of the Society, and Messrs Glover, Gay, O. J. Smith, J. W. Smith and Pierce, members of the committee.

The premium list for 1843, was made out, revised, and ordered to be published, which is as follows:

	Second Best
Wheat,	\$3,00
Corn,	2,00
Oats,	1,00
Potatoes,	50
One-half acre of Flax,	1,00
do Ruta-bagas,	1,00
One qr. acre Carrots,	50
Best Stud horse,	3,00
do breeding mare & Colt,	2,00
do Pair of working horses,	2,00
do Colt with regard to age, under 3 years old,	1,00
Best Bull,	2,00
do working cattle,	1,00
do Cow,	50
do Calf,	25
pair 3 year old steers,	1,00
Best Buck,	2,00
do Ewe,	1,00
do Boar,	1,00
do Sow,	50
Best specimen of [not less than 50 lbs] cheese	\$1,00
butter,	1,00
Best piece of woolen cloth manufactured in the county, [not less than 5 yards]	\$2,00
do Piece of Linen cloth	1,00
Best managed FARM, considering all circumstances	\$4,00

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE W. JEWETT, Rec. Sec'y.

THE WEATHER.—Friday and Saturday (the 12th and 13th inst.) were unusually warm for the season—the temperature at 1 o'clock, P. M. each day being 78° Fahrenheit, 3 degrees above summer heat. During the last 24 hours we have been blessed with refreshing May showers, which have forwarded vegetation and much improved 'the face of nature.'

Six Reasons for Planting an orchard.

1st. Would you leave an inheritance to your children?—plant an orchard. No investment of money and labor will, in the long run pay so well.

2d. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of the social virtues?—plant an orchard. Nothing better promotes among neighbors a feeling of kindness and good will, than a treat of good fruit often repeated.

3d. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptation to steal?—plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit, they are in a fair way to learn to steal horses.

4th. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the great Giver of all good?—plant an orchard. By having constantly before you one of the greatest blessings given to man, you must be hardened indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of humility and thankfulness.

5th. Would you have your children love their home—respect their parents while living and venerate their memory when dead—in all their wanderings look back upon the home of their youth as a sacred spot—an oasis in the great wilderness of the world?—plant an orchard.

6th. In short, if you wish to avail yourself of the blessings of a bountiful Providence, which are within your reach, you must plant an orchard. And when you do it, see that you plant good fruit. Don't plant crab apples, nor wild plums, nor Indian peaches. The best are the cheapest.

LARD OIL.—It appears from a statement which we find in the Cincinnati Gazette, that 116,944 gallons of lard oil have been made in that city during the past year. The Gazette says—"The quantity of Star and Stearine candles cannot be ascertained with certainty, but it is considerable. Lard oil is now worth, for first quality 62½ cts; second quality, 45 cts, stearine candles, 1st quality, 25 cts; second quality 12½ cts. The consumption of this article is very rapidly increasing."

A NEW POTATOE.—“Mons. A. Husson, of this city,” says the New Haven Farmer’s Gazette, “has a beautiful variety of the potatoe called the Duck Bill, which he brought from France, and thinks may be cultivated here to advantage. He represents them as being great bearers—having last year obtained from one bushel of seed, 31 bushels. From one hill, where but one potatoe was planted, he dug ninety-nine. We had a sample of these potatoes last fall, and they proved to be a rich variety.”

A Good Joke.—The Northampton Courier states that while a fugitive slave was giving in his “experience” at an abolition meeting in that state a few days since, one of the audience asked him if his master was a Christian. “No, (said he) he was a Member of Congress!” This, of course, produced a roar of laughter.

old Times.

In 1627 there were but 37 ploughs in all Massachusetts, and the use of these agricultural implements was not familiar to all planters. From the annals of Salem, it appears in that year, it was agreed by the town to grant Richard Hutchinson 20 acres of land in addition to his share, on condition, “he set up ploughing.”

1643. The Court order, that at the election of assistants, four Indian beans should be used instead of paper—the white to be affirmative, and the black negative.

1647. The Court order, that if any young man attempt to address a young woman without the consent of her parents, or in the case of their absence, of the county court, he shall be fined £5 for the first offence, £10 for the second, and be imprisoned for the third.

1649. Mathew Stanley was tried for drawing the affections of John Tarbox’s daughter without the consent of her parents; convicted, and fined £5—fees 2s. 6d. Three married women were fined 5s each for scolding.

1653. Joseph Fairbanks was tried for wearing great boots, but was acquitted.

SUMMARY.

NAVIGATION is fairly open between Detroit and Buffalo. Travelers can now go from Jackson to Boston in 66 hours—all the way by steam power. This route is the safest, cheapest and most expeditious, for persons traveling from the east to Chicago, &c.

NEW WORK.—Prof. Kirtland of Ohio, has a work ready for the press, entitled “The Western Orchardist, adapted to the use of Farmers, Horticulturists, and Cultivators of Fruits in the Western States of the Union.”

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The latest news from Great Britain represents business to be sensibly improved in Europe.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.—The President of the United States and his Cabinet, and the Governors of all the states in the Union, have been invited to attend the celebration of the completion of the monument, on the 17th of June.

The Zanesville (Ohio) Republican, states its belief that the wheat throughout that State this year, will be rather more than an average yield. A much greater quantity of wheat, than formerly had been sown during the fall.

STARCH FROM POTATOES.—A Manufactory of this kind is in operation in Hampden (Me.) that consumes 125 bushels of potatoes per day.

GYPSUM FOR PLUMS.—Fine plaster has been recommended to be several times scattered over plum trees in bloom, to make them more productive of fruit.

TOBACCO.—The revenue derived by the French Government, under the duty on the single article of tobacco, during the last year, was sixteen millions of dollars.

APPLES PRESERVED IN PLASTER.—We are luxuriating on a basket of fine pippins, presented to us yesterday by Tyler Fountain, Esq. of this village. They were preserved in plaster, and are perfectly sound and present the fresh and juicy appearance of apples just gathered from the trees.—*Highland (Ohio) Democrat.*

A TREMENDOUS CROP.—Col H. D. Robertson, near Clinton, Hinds Co., with ten hands made and gathered last year 100 heavy bales cotton; 300 bushels of corn; 1500 bushels of potatoes! He killed seventy-five large hogs; stall fed three fine beeves, as big as those they parade about Cincinnati with a band of music and 100 yards of ribbands about their horns; and besides all this he made the first hogshead of sour kraut ever put up in this State.—*Natchez Free Trader*

YANKEE NOTIONS.—A man in Boston who has not slept for the last five months is delivering lectures on the art of living without sleep. Another man has also been living a greater length of time without drink, and a third is becoming corpulent without food. If all these can be combined, and men learn to subsist without sleep, food drink or clothing, (the latter experiment will doubtless soon be tried,) what is then to prevent their becoming rich? The Yankees are a great people, and the Bostonians are great Yankees.—*Adv.*

THE more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them inasmuch that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits; in indulging in these, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to the unde-bauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest.—*Washington.*

SELECTIONS.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Pork and Lard oil.

Of all the new manufactures introduced into the country, there is none which has gone ahead with such a "perfect rush," (to use a favorite western phrase,) as the production of oil from lard, and we know of none which promises more immediately beneficial results. In the great western valley, manufactories are springing up at all the principal points, such as Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, &c., and two have already been established at Rochester in this state. Already the principal manufacturers count their barrels of oil by tens of thousands, and there is quite as much truth as poetry in the sign of a manufacturer in Pittsburg, over whose door is the representation of two mammoth porkers in the act of devouring a whale.

During the present year, about 245,000 hogs have been killed in Cincinnati; and the number slaughtered at other places has considerably increased. Of the number killed at Cincinnati, about 80,000, according to the most authentic information, have, with the exception of the hams pickled and preserved, been converted into lard at once. Formerly it was very difficult to try hogs in bulk into lard, without burning or otherwise injuring it so as to make an inferior article; but now, steam has been called to the aid of the manufacturer, and every particle of fat is separated from the meat and the bones, with perfect certainty and ease. A large tub with a double bottom is prepared, the upper one some inches above the other. Into the tub the hog with the exception of the hams is put, the cover secured, and the steam let in. The fat and the meat fall from the bones, and the lard pours through small holes in the upper bottom into the space between them, from whence it is drawn for straining and packing. The quantity of lard yielded, where the whole hog is treated for it, will of course depend on the fatness of the animal. It is found by experience that hogs weighing from 300 to 400 lbs. are the best for trying; the quantity of lard, when well fed, considerably exceeding in proportion that of smaller ones. The per cent, where the hog with the exception of the ham is used, varies from 55 to 65, and some very well fed, and of the China and Berkshire breed, have reached 70. It has been ascertained that where the whole hog is used, the lard contains more oil and less stearine than that made from the leaf or rough fat, and it was not so well adapted for keeping or for transportation as that. This obstacle has been removed by taking from the lard made in this way, about 40 per cent of oil, which leaves the lard of the proper consistency for packing, and of a superior quality.

Some of the manufacturers of lard from the hog, have adopted the practice of skinning the animal before rendering into lard. In this method there is no waste of lard, as all the fat adhering to the skin, is separated from it by a steel scraper, easily. It is then converted into leather, which is excellent for

various purposes, such as saddle and harness making, book binding, &c. Where the lard is made by steam, the bones are left in a fine condition for conversion into animal charcoal, which is worth some two or three cents per pound. It is probable that this substance will prove of as much service, and be in as great demand for the clarification of corn stalk sugar in the west, as is the same material in France, for the making of beet sugar.

TUCK IN YOUR RUFFLES.—"Tuck in your ruffles, Thomas; we have a few nails to make said a blacksmith to his son, as he came from school at twelve o'clock—Thomas tucked in his ruffles and took off his coat and was blacksmith until he had earned his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish. "Pull out your ruffles, Thomas; it is school time now," said the father. Thomas expected it, and felt as happy with his ruffles tucked in, as his playmates at their play.

It would be no bad action, "these hard times," for many a young man to tuck in his ruffles, and swing an axe or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man whose expectations of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to earn a living by some calling which the world honors less, but pays better—some humble occupation, which, while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth, by a single speculation, assures him of food and raiment.

We would here recommend agriculture, in an especial manner. Not such farming as consists in first running in debt for lands, mortgaging them back for payment, then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to put on the farm—no! this is not the way. But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffles and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

ASK THE PRICE.—Whenever I want anything I always ask the price of it, whether it be a new coat or a shoulder of mutton, a pound of tea, or a penny worth of pack string. If it appears to be worth the money, I buy it, that is if I can afford it; but if not I let it alone, for he is no wise man who pays for a thing more than it is worth.

But not only in the comforts of food and clothing, but in all things, I ask the same question; for there is a price fixed to a day's enjoyment, as well as to an article of dress: to the pleasures of life as well as to a joint of butcher's meat. Old Humphrey has now lived some summers and winters in the world, and it would be odd indeed if he had passed through them all without picking up a little wisdom from his experience.

Now if you will adopt my plan, you will reap much advantage: but if you will not, you will pay too dearly for the things you obtain

TITLES.—Titles are of no weight with posterity; and the name only of a man who has performed exploits, carries more respect than all the epithets that can be added to it.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Hart Massey, Esq., of this village, took a small portion of the seed corn with which he planted a field, and soaked it in a solution of salt nitre, commonly called saltpetre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. Now for the result; the five rows planted with corn prepared with saltpetre yielded more than twenty rows planted without any preparation; the five rows were untouched by the worm, while the remainder of the field suffered severely from their depredation.

We should judge that not one kernel saturated with saltpetre was touched by the worm, while almost every hill in the adjoining field suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. He will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

Here is a simple fact, which if seasonably known, would have saved thousands of dollars to the farmers of this county alone in the article of corn. At all events the experiment should be extensively tested as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.—*Wash. Standard.*

THE TOMATO.—This vegetable against which a few years ago there was almost a universal prejudice, is now decidedly popular with the friends of good living and justly ranks among the choice products of the garden.

It should be immediately started in boxes in the house where the farmer has not a hot bed, and as soon as the season is so far advanced as to enable the plant out doors to escape the frost, it should be transplanted in rather poor soil, otherwise it will run too much to vines. This is one of our garden luxuries which improves vastly on familiar acquaintance—the more it is eaten the better it is relished.

Farmers in the interior, try it, by and by we will give you recipes for cooking it in the most approved style.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

A NEW METHOD OF GROWING CABBAGE HEADS.—We find the following paragraph in the Yarmouth Register:

Mr. Howard Crowell, of this town, last year raised a lot of cabbages, the heads of which did not fill. Last fall, he dug a hole about four feet deep and put them in and covered them up as farmers are in the habit of covering up their potatoes. This spring he opened the hole, and found the old outside leaves had fallen off, and that the heads had fully filled. He has had one cooked and finds it excellent.

ANGER.—To be angry about trifles is mean and childish; to rage and be furious, is brutish; and to maintain perpetual wrath is akin to the practice and temper of devils; but to prevent or suppress rising resentment, is wise and glorious, manly and divine.

THAT integrity is the most exemplary, which pursues the line of duty when the passions and interests prompt a deviation.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

The Quince.

As the time for planting fruit trees will soon come round, I wish to call attention to, and invite a more extended cultivation of the quince tree. The fruit of this tree, either green or dried, always commands a very generous price, and the market is never overstocked with it. The quince produces the finest fruit when planted in a moist soil, and in a sheltered situation; it may be propagated by layers or cuttings, or by grafting. The younger trees produce the finest fruit, and they should be renewed every ten or twelve years, as by that time they become aged though they will survive for a much longer period but not generally to produce fine and fair fruit.

The trees being small, they occupy but little room, and are not very liable to be injured by cattle, if placed near a fence. A field of ten acres, is 660 feet on each side, and at a distance of ten feet apart, which will be sufficient, will well accommodate 264 trees around the fence, without interfering with the agricultural operations within the enclosure. In a few years this number of trees would produce, on a very moderate calculation, 66 bushels of quinces annually, which at the lowest price they were ever known to sell, would net a sum clear of all expense, far greater than can be produced by any other crop occupying the same space. Why is it that the West, which forwards so large an amount of dried peaches and apples to our eastern cities, send no dried quinces, which would sell for more than double the price?

A.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Grafting.

M. Schroer recommends using a branch of common willow, an inch or two in diameter in the following manner, as a matrix for receiving the grafts of such varieties of apple, pear or quince trees, as it is desirable to multiply. Make longitudinal cuts or slits through the branch, at equal distances of 15 or 18 inches. Take grafts, having two perfect buds give the lower end the wedge shape, using a keen knife, and insert them in the slits of the willow, make the lower bud sit close to the slit. Then bury the branch in a trench formed in good garden soil, of such depth as will permit the upper buds to protrude just above the surface of the ground when the trench is again filled. The ground must be watered occasionally, if the season be dry, and weeds must be carefully extirpated whenever they appear. In the spring of the following year, the branch may be taken up and cut in pieces leaving a small portion to each of the growing grafts—which are to be replanted in the nursery. The willow does not form a permanent union with the grafts, but merely supplies nutriment till the proper fibrous roots are produced from the lower bud.

EDUCATION.—A better safeguard for liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the school-master we must raise the wages of the recruiting sergeant.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—A Recipe.—Many of our married lady readers are not aware how a good husband ought to be cooked so as to make a good dish of him. We have lately seen a recipe in an English paper, contributed by one 'Mary,' which points out the "modus operandi" of preparing and cooking husbands. 'Mary,' states that a good many husbands are spoiled in cooking. Some women go about it as if their lords were bladders and blow them up. Others keep them in hot water, while others again freeze them by conjugal coldness. Some smother them in the hottest beds of contention and variance, and some keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up in sauce. Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good, managed in this way; but they are, on the contrary, quite delicious when preserved. 'Mary' points out her manner thus: Get a large jar called the jar of cheerfulness, (which by the by, all good wives have at hand,) Being placed in it, set him near the fire of conjugal love, let the fire be pretty hot, but especially let it be clear.—Above all let the heart be clear and constant. Cover him over with quantities of affection, kindness and subjection. Keep plenty of these things by you, and be very attentive to supply the place of any that may waste by evaporation or any other cause. Garnish with modest becoming familiarity, and innocent pleasantry, and if you add kisses or other confectionaries, accompany them with a sufficient secrecy, and it would not be amiss to add a little prudence and moderation.

We occasionally hear of a simpering double-refined young lady boasting that she never labored, and could not for the life of her make a pudding; as though ignorance of these matters was a mark of gentility and a leaning towards European nobility. There can be no greater proof of silly arrogance than such remarks, and for the especial benefit of such we would kindly inform them that Madame de Genlis supported the family of the Duc de Orleans, (and among them the present reigning monarch of France,) in London, by the sale of her drawings; one of the Duchesses of the same court maintained herself and husband at Bath, by teaching a musical school, and the Queen herself kept her family by spurned bonnets. These examples we hope will have their influence, where examples of our own good country women would be punished and ridiculed as vulgar, and rude republican models.

NEATNESS IN AGRICULTURE.—The remark that agriculture and civilization keep pace with each other, may be applied to individuals as well as nations. If in passing through a country, we were to discover a miserable and wretched system of agriculture, we should not expect to find an educated and intelligent people; nor in passing a farm, characterized by every mark of neglect and indolence, should we expect to see in the owner, an industrious and intelligent man. Order and neatness are important also for the prosperity and happiness of the farmer.

YOUNG HOUSEWIVES' DEPARTMENT.

STEAM BAKED BREAD, A LA VIFNNA.—It has been known for some time in Vienna, that if the hearth of an oven be cleansed with a moistened wisp of straw, bread baked therein immediately afterwards presents a much better appearance, the crust having a beautiful tint. It was thence inferred that this peculiarity must be attributed to the vapor, which being condensed on the roof of the oven, fell back on the bread. At Paris, in order to secure so desirable an appearance, the following arrangement is practised; the hearth of the oven is laid so as to form an inclined plane, with a rise of about eleven inches in three feet, and the arched roof is built lower at the end nearest the door, as compared with the furtherest extremity.—When the oven is charged, the entrance is closed with a wet bundle of straw. By this arrangement the steam is driven down on the bread, and a golden yellow crust is given to it, as if it had been previously covered with the yolk of an egg.—*Selected.*

FURNITURE.—Almost all furniture in constant use in a large town, is generally improved by washing with vinegar and water and afterwards applying cold drawn linseed oil, being well rubbed afterwards. It should again be rubbed a day or two after.

TO CURE A BURN.—A Quakeress preacher in New York, was so successful in curing burns that many of the lower class supposed her possessed of the power of working miracles. The following is the recipe for the medicine:—Take one ounce of beeswax with four ounces of Burgundy pitch, simmered together in an earthen vessel, in as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of salve when cool. Stir the liquid when taken from the fire till quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle to let out the water till it heals.—*Amer. Farmer.*

REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—Take 3 cents worth of liquorice, 3 of rock candy, 3 of gum arabic, put them in a pan of water, simmer them till nearly dissolved, then add 3 cents of paragoric and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool and sip whenever the cough is troublesome, and the cure is said to be certain.—*Selected.*

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE GIRLS.—Miss Elizabeth Gunning of Michigan, a young lady of high respectability, and daughter of a distinguished citizen and office-holder, lately spun one hundred knots of fine run good woollen yarn, and reeled eighty knots, all in one day between day-light and dark. That is better than spinning street yarn.

TO TAKE GREASE OUT OF SILK.—Apply a little powdered magnesia on the wrong side, as soon as the spot is discovered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Farmer.

Of all pursuits by man invented,
The ploughman is the best contented
His calling's good his profits high,
And on his labor all rely.

Mechanics all by him are fed—
Of him the merchants seek their bread;
His hands give meat to every thing,
Up from the beggar to the king.

The milk and honey, corn and wheat,
Are by his labors made complete;
Our clothes from him must first arise,
To deck the spon, to dress the wise.

We then by vote may justly state,
The ploughman ranks among the great,
More independent than them all,
That dwell upon this earthly ball.

All hail, ye farmers, young and old!
Push on your plough with courage bold;
Your wealth arises from your clod,
Your independence from your God.

If then the plough supports the nation,
And men of rank in every station,
Let kings to farmers make a bow.
And every man procure a plough.

Good Signs.

Where spades grow bright, and idle words grow dull,
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full,
Where church paths are with frequent feet out-worn,
Law court yards weedy, silent and forlorn;
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride,
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where those signs are, they clearly indicate,
A happy people, a well governed state.

LIGHT READING.—By light reading is generally understood that kind of reading which calls for little mental effort, and the effect of which is a pleasant excitement of the imagination. Novels and the light tales, which abound in modern periodicals constitute the literature of a large number who look no further than the gratification of the moment, and are reluctant to submit to the labor of thinking. The effect of such habits is to dissipate the mind, and qualify it for no higher effort than to which it is thus accustomed.—No information is obtained, no just sentiments formed, no stores of knowledge laid up for the practical uses of life. Fictitious sympathy may be created, unreal scenes of life familiarized, and the mind encouraged to entertain dreams of fancy which never can be realized. But the mental faculties are not only weakened for want of stronger food, but essentially vitiated. Such reading, therefore, cannot be to strongly condemned, as both worthless and pernicious.

SPEAKING ASIDE.—A diffident genius, going to a clergyman to request him to publish the banns of matrimony, found him at work mowing alone, in the middle of a ten-acre lot, and asked him to step aside a moment, as he had something particular for his private ear!

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.—The following extract from the works of a living writer is replete with sound philosophy and common sense. It is well worth the attention of parents.

"Many an unwise parent labors hard, and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a 'start in the world,' as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like putting bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better."

WHEN A WOMAN REALLY LOVES, she loves in nine cases in ten as long as she lives.—Through good and evil report—for better or for worse, she abides by him to whom she has given her heart. She gives the whole, and without mental reservation. No cold calculations of policy—no concealed intentions of withdrawing her confidence—no self interested in the matter. There is no bargain about it—it is an unconditional surrender of herself, her hopes, her present, her future.

FRANKLIN was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions seldom incorrect. He said, "A newspaper and bible in every house, a good school in every district—all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal supports of virtue, morality and civil liberty."

LITTLE MINDS endeavor to support a consequence by distance and hauteur. But this is a mistake. True dignity arises from condescension, and is supported by noble actions.—Superciliousness is almost a certain mark of low birth and ill breeding.

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot
of Shelby street,) DETROIT;

WILL make liberal cash advances, on *Flour*, *Ashes*
and other *Produce* consigned to them for sale or shipment
to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the
transportation of the same.

6-1

* * Also, will make like advances and contracts at
the Ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

WOOL WANTED!

AT the new *Woolen Manufactory*, established at the State Prison, Jackson:—To work on shares, in exchange for cloth, or to manufacture by the yard into Flannel, Filled Cloth, Camimere, Satinet, Carpets, Plads, Pressed Cloths, &c.

ALSO, all kinds of WEAVING and COLORING done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms—such as Plain Cloths, Kerseys, Diapers, Carpets, Corsets, Plads, &c. &c.

7-2

State Prison, Jackson, May 1, 1843.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan.	Erie Relief Notes, 25 dis
F. & M. B'k,	Put. Relief N. 12 1-2 dis
B'k of St. Clair,	par
Mich. Insurance Co.	par
Oakland County b'k,	par
River Raisin b'k,	par
Mer. b'k Jack, co	1 1-2 dis
Bank of Michigan	75 dis
State Scrip,	18 to 20 dis
Ohio.	
Specie paying b'ks	1 dis
B'k of Cincinnati,	broke
Chillicothe,	10 dis
Cleveland,	55 dis
Com. Bank Sciota,	50 dis
Lake Erie,	30 dis
Far. B'k, Canton	60 dis
Granville,	80 dis
Hamilton,	50 dis
Lancaster,	50 dis
M. & Trader's Cin.	15 dis
Manhattan,	90 dis
Miami Exp Co.	75 dis
Urban Banking Co.	75 dis
Indiana.	
St. b'k & Branches,	3 dis
State Scrip,	50 dis
Illinois.	
State Bank,	65 dis
Shawnee Town,	65 dis
Kentucky.	
All good Banks	4 dis
Canada.	All 2 to 3 dis
Pennsylvania.	
Specie paying,	1 dis
Erie,	6 dis
Wisconsin.	
Frie and Marine Insu.	
rance Co. Checks,	4 dis

YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. *Twenty thousand trees* are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti.

Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

SILK GROWING!

The Subscriber will sell any quantity of *Morus Multicaulis* trees, of two and three years growth, and warranted of the best kind—at the reduced price of \$20.00 per thousand. Also, a quantity of *Silk Worm Eggs*, a great variety, and all of last years hatching—which will be sold very cheap and warranted.

JONATHAN KEENEY

Detroit, April 8, 1843.

TO SILK GROWERS!

J. DEWEY of Napoleon, Jackson county, has for sale *Multicaulis* trees or cuttings, and *Silk Worm Eggs*—all of his own raising. Those wishing to obtain genuine articles, at reasonable prices, are requested to give him a call previous to purchasing elsewhere.

April 10, 1843.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace.

Jackson, April 1, 1843.

FARMER OFFICE—In the brick block adjoining American Hotel, Main street, Jackson.